BROOKLYN'S BIG WATER SCANDAL

Full History, Told for the First Time, of One of the Most Com--plicated and Flagrant Municipal Jobs Ever Attempted.

DATING BACK TO 1880 AND THE TOWN OF NEW LOTS.

Mayor Chapin Alleged To Be the Willing Tool of "Boss" McLaughlin and His Syndicate of Wire Pullers in Loading Upon the City for Nearly \$2,000,000 a Plant Worth Perhaps \$80,000.

JUGGLERY AT ALBANY.

How the Bill Was Tampered with in the Closing Rush of a Session, How Annexation Was the Outgrowth of the Job, How Secret Meetings Were Held in Brooklyn to Perfect It, How the Original Schemers Were Frozen Out, How City Mains Were Tapped by the Company, How by Accident the Fraudulent Scheme Was Exposed and Carried Into Court, and How Chapin's Cherished Hope of Being Governor Is Very Dead, Indeed.

Hugh McLaughlin has determined to make Alfred C. Chapin Governor of the State of New Alfred C. Chapin is Mayor of Brooklyn and Hugh

McLaughlin is his boss. Their relationship is that of master and man.

Brooklyn is governed not by its Mayor and duly elected officials, but by a copper-fastened des-Hugh McLaughlin is at the head of this.

the pleasure and profit of governing the big town across the river includes William H. Murtha, Honry J. Cullen, James Shevlin, John Delmar, John Mc Carty, Henry H. Adams, John P. Adams, Thomas F. Nevins, James McGarry, James Kane and Michael

It has branches, tentacles and offshoots; it has pipe lines laid into the republican organization of Kings county with which to preserve prosperity in

It has grown rich by simple but effective CHAPIN POWERLESS.

In the matter of government Mayor Chapin can do nothing except by the advice, consent or demand of the members of the syndicate. His political ambitions have made him completely subservient to all their wishes. He is as clay in the hands of Potter McLaughlin and his assistants.

espects a remarkable section

For ten years the stock has had no market value. For ten years the various presidents of the cororation have sworn in affidavits filed with the Board of Assessors that this stock had no value. and conduct a scandal in the eyes of men.

In June, 1890, rumors of bargaining cropped to the surface, but were at once denied. DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT.

was discovered by accident that this syndicate of lespotism had completed its deal, and that Mayor Chapin had obeyed the last and greatest concession to its demand. The news came out piecemeal. At last it was

learned that Chapin, Jackson and Rutan had in their official capacity agreed to pay for the stock, which for ten years it had been sworn was worth less, \$300 a share, or \$750,000, and that they had assumed the bonded indebtedness of \$500,000, upon which there must be paid \$364,000 in interest yet The gubernatorial boom has gone to pieces, but

its backers are determined. They make light of They have fooled Brooklyn so often before that small trouble is anticipated in doing the job again.

The situation is singular. The city officials stand accused by a citizen of waste, undue secrecy and extravagant disregard of public rights. AUDICITY OF THE GANG.

Mayor Chapin's associates, at the dictation of the syndicate, are boldly making a defence. Corporation Counsel Jenks, who is paid by the public, reinforced by Thomas E. Pearsall and William C. De-Witt, the counsel for the water supply sellers, is spending city money to force through a purchase

in which the public purso is recklessly invaded. It might seem that the water supply sellers should have been left to fight their cause alone, but the avndicate has owned and controlled municipal machinery long enough to believe that it is its own, to be used for whatever purpose it may see fit. Therefore the public will be taxed to pay for the

But let the story unravel itself.

I.-ITS INCEPTION.

THE HISTORY OF A COMPLICATED FRAUD WHICH HAD IN BIRTH IN A SALOON. The history of the Long Island Water Supply

law that provided for this, and with some slight amendments Scuator Jacobs fixed it so that it would just apply to New Lots.

It empowered town officials to grant franchises and to make contracts.

After the adjournment of the Legislature which passed the amended bill at Senator Jacobs' request, a water company was organized. The organizers were "dummics." They were William Dinsmore, a clerk for Hatton & Jacobs; Sidney Ashmore, John C. Pheips, Henry Henderson, Henry F. Driscoll, James P. Darcy and Henry Schulz—all persons unknown to the public.

In July, 1881, they presented a petition through Lawyer A. E. Lamb, of the firm of Johnson & Lamb. who, according to Jesse Johnson, now United States District Attorney, received compensation in stock asking the right to supply pure and wholesoms water. The capital stock was fixed at \$250,000.

The men who voted for the job were Justice

pensation in stock, asking the right to supply pure and wholesome water. The capital stock was fixed at \$250,000.

The men who voted for the job were Justice Seniellein, now in the employ of the Charities Board; Justices Spencer and Sherlock, now dead; Highway Commissioner Jardin, now in the employ of the City Works Department and recently overwhelmingly beaten for Supervisor because of his relation to the water company; Highway Commissioner Adams, now County Treasurer, and Highway Commissioner Conover, now a contractor under the City Works Department.

The Supervisor was Washington Colyer. He wanted to know who the applicants were for the franchise. Counsellor Lamb did not give him any satisfaction, and he demanded a chance to ascertain who the men were. He was humored in the idea by a week's delay. This was for the benefit of public appearance also.

The delay, however, proved serious and exposed the job.

ONE REAL COMPANY.

The delay, however, proved serious and exposed the job.

ONE REAL COMPANY.

When the officials nett met a real water company appeared upon the scene.

It was the Fistbush Water Company, whose territory bordered upon the town of New Lots.

It had as its Board of Directors reputable and well known men.—W. W. Wicks, Josiah H. Reed, B. F. Stephens, N. Cooper, S. H. Herriman, W. W. Rossiter and A. S. Robbins.

It was in operation and all that it had to do, if permission were granted it, was to extend its pipes, it was a dilemma from which there appeared to be no escape save by retreating and thus gaining time. So a motion to appoint a committee of investigation into the merita of the respective companies was adopted and adjournment was taken.

When the day for meeting arrived only those members of the joint board who did not have an interest in the new water company's attorney appeared.

They did not constitute a quorum. The Fiatbush Water Company's attorney appeared, but could get no hearing.

Water Company's attorney appeared, out count genote hearing.

September 15, 1881, the job was carried out.

The Flatbush Water Company had no notice of the meeting. The Long Island Water Supply Company had.

Not only was the franchise granted to it, but a contract made by the ablest lawyers that could be found was produced and accepted on the part of the town despite the protests of citizens.

The terms of agr. ement were that the water company should have the right to lay pipes wherever it pleased and to put in at least two hundred fire hydrants.

Por these they were to receive \$100 for each of the first one hundred hydrants and \$75 for the next lifty hydrants and \$35 for all additional hydrants.

next fifty hydranis and \$35 for all additional hydrants.

The enormity of this contract is shown in the contract made by the authorities of Jamaics with a local water company established there, where the price agreed upon was \$30 a hydrant.

The job was consummated, however, and the contract made it valuable. It assured to the syndicate their percentage on bends that they might issue.

Resistance was made by the citizens and legal proceedings were instituted. This tended to injure the sale of bonds.

The men who put through the job were at their with end for a time to get the money required to start the work. They needed land, and that required cash.

Congressman Felix Campbell, who represented

quired cash. Congressman Felix Campbell, who represented the district, was approached. He didn't want to touch the stuff, but finally he yielded to the pressure and advanced money for the purchase of land, taking stock and bonds in return. He still holds them.

them.

MIDDLEMAN BUSH.

William Bush was the middleman. He was the brother of J. Adrianes Bush, once vice president of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees, a New York lawyer and attorney for Assemblyman Henry, who helped the job through the Assembly, and in return therefor was made president of the water company.

nespect the job through the Assembly, and in return therefor was made president of the water company.

Bush resided in Connecticut and was a convenient man for the purposes required.

He bought the real estate needed for the water company, paying about \$8,000 for it.

He sold it to the water company for \$235,000, receiving in payment the stock of the company.

This stock he subsequently distributed to the people who were to receive it.

It was all issued in blank and signed by Bush.

He also obta ned the contract to build the water works and his price was \$40,000.

The next thing requisite was to get a real contractor who was willing to take paper instead of cash and do the work.

Edward Freel and John McNames, the contractors, who stood and now stand high in favor of Boss McLanghlin and his syndicate, were willing to do the work for \$125,000.

The balance of the bonds that were used in this transaction were applied in the same way as the surplus stock.

In this way was the job carried out in all its perfection.

There was trouble at the end of the contract work between Freel and Manage at Parel and Archivery at the contract work between Freel and Manage at Parel and Archives at Parel and Archives at Parel and Archives and Parel and Archives an

In no thing can be be either independent, honest or sincere if he gets word to be different.

By his implicit obedience to these men great wrongs have been perpetrated in Brooklyn.

The latest and greatest and most sudacious feat on the part of this syndicate of despotism is the sale to the city of the Long Island Water Supply system in the Twenty-sixth ward, once the town of New Lots and now a rapidly growing and in many respects a remarkable section.

There was trouble at the end of the contract work between Freel and McNamee and Bush over the payment for extra work, and while smarting under his wrong Arr. Freel gave out under oath that the real price paid for the work was \$125,000 in stock and bonds. He also said if he had been paid cash by the citizens of the town he would have been glad to accept \$50,000.

There was trouble at the end of the contract work between Freel and McNamee and Bush over the payment for extra work, and while smarting in the payment for extra work, and w

of the stock.

DENOUNCED BY THE PROPLE.

The citizens meanwhile heid meetings in which they denounced the water contract bitterly and becam proceedings to break it.

Justice Calvin E. Pratt beard the case. He decided in September that the contract must stand. It was then thought wise to throw off a little of the disguise and the directors appeared in this way:—

was:

Water Company—George H. Henry, once presinent of the Dekalb Avenue Railroad Company;
William Dinsmore, cierk for Hatton & Jacobs; oxSensior Alfred Wagstan, D. J. K. Powell, H.
Farquharson, andrew McLean and M. F. Driscoll.
But while the people were defeated in court,
they could not be beaten at the polls.
I hen began an agitation which lasted until it
culminated in annexation and which during the
Casse avecoding annexation caused the defeat of

culminated in annexation and which during the years preceding annexation caused the defeat of nearly every democrat who was placed in nomination for a local office. There is probably no other single job that can claim so many victims as the water swindle.

single job that can claim so many victums as the water awindle.

There will be more of them.

At the first election Peter Sutter was defeated for Excise Commissioner; Stephen G. Conover, renominated for Highway Commissioner, was beaten, and Senstor Jacobs lost the town by 253 votes when at previous elections he had received in the neighborhood of 900 majority.

Then began the movement for annexation, while the citizens favored the movement it was opposed by those in the water business, who called upon their representatives, Jacobs and Earl, to defeat it.

feat it.

But the tide rushed too strongly and Jacobs, knowing he could not be re-elected in the Fourth district, finally succumbed to the pressure and casting an anchor to windward he allowed the measure to get through and become a law, which introduces the next chapter in the job and brings the city of Brooklyn into prominence.

H.-THE JOB

HOW THE BILL WAS TAMPERED WITH IN THE CLOSING RUSH OF THE LEGISLATURE. The anchor to windward cast by Senator Jacobs

was the insertion of a clause in the Annexation bill which provided for the purchase of the water works by the city of Brooklyn.

When the Annexation bill was sent to Albany by

the citizens, who had become wearled of the persecutions and robbery to which they had been subjected by the gang in control of legislative machinery affecting their town, it did not contain the clause protecting the water company.

Jacobs in the year 1886 were an "ex" before his title as Fenator. He had, however, practically named his own successor in Jacob Worth, a republican, now one of Brooklyn's Commissioners of Elections, appointed by Mayor Chapin.

The listory of the Long Island Water Supply Company from its inception is the history of a faund.

The town of New Lots was in Worth's Senatorial stream to life inception is the history of a faund.

The town of New Lots was in Worth's Senatorial stream to life in the Bodags, the well known action in John street, this city, kept at the time by the son of the Rev. S. B. Halliday, once assistant patter of Plymonth. Young Hailiday's invanity and dash are recent incidents.

The man interested in the water company, who issually met in the Bodags Saindays, were State Senatorially in the Long Island Water Supply Company; Hearty, once an assemblymus, later precident of the Long Island Water Supply Company; Hearty, once an assemblymus, later precident of the Long Island Water Supply Company; Hearty, once an assemblymus, later precident of the Long Island Water Supply Company; Hearty, once an assemblymus, later precident of the Long Island Water Supply Company; Hearty, once an assemblymus, later precident of the Long Island Water Supply Company; Hearty, once an assemblymus, later precident of the Long Island Water Supply Company; Hearty, once an assemblymus, later precident of the Long Island Water Supply Company; Hearty, once an assemblymus, later precident of the Long Island Water Supply Company; Hearty, once an assemblymus, later the Long Island Water Supply Company; Hearty Many was the town to New Lots man to the said officers and by the said company when and at such prices amy by the said company when and as such prices amy by assembly to the said of the sai

clause in it they accepted, and so smooth sailing

was secured. But the worst was to come. On the last day of the session of 1886, in the hurry and confusion incidental to the closing hours of the Legislature, this Annexation bill, which had been purposely held back, came up for final action.

When it did Worth caused to be inserted this

outrageous clause:

That the said city of Brooklyn shall not distribute or furnish water for consumption or use within the said territory or lay pipes or mains for the distribution or supply of water within said territory until the expiration of the charter of the said company or until the said city shall purchase or acquire the property of said company, as provided in the previous section.

It went to the House and was concurred in without being read or questioned.

Then Jacobs saw that it was laid safely on Governor Hill's dess, and saw further that his signature was promptly attached to the measure.

The trap was set.

It was not until the act went into effect on Au-

The trap was set.
It was not until the act went into effect on August 1, 1886, that this last "joker" clause was discovered. Lamentations were loud but useless.
The men who had planned the trick were experts.
It remained only for them to collect the price of

The men who had planned the trick were experts. It remained only for them to collect the price of their iniquity.

WHERE THE FRAUD LAY.

The question of the value of the plant may be discussed at this point.

Upon it hinges largely the question of fraud, in asmuch as the city has been asked to pay as high as \$2,000,000 for the plant.

These are the facts:

Just as the work was completed Contractor Edward Freel had a lawanit with the company about some extra work he had done for which they would not pay.

He was greatly incensed over it, as they could not have had any work done without his agreement to take paper for his compensation.

He said:—"it cost \$125,000 to build the plant. That's because I took paper. If the citizens had built the works I would have been glad to accept \$80,000 in cash."

This was before the company had laid ten extra miles of pipe or had made a second contract with the town for another 100 fire hydrants.

The next estimate of the value of the plant is shown in a legal action brought by the company hugnst 10, 1885, when they obtained a writ of certiorar from Chief Justice Barnard directing the Board of Assessors to show cause why the assessment of \$05,000 which they had placed on the property of the Long Island Water Supply Company should not be reduced. The company claimed the property was worth \$8,600.

FILTILIOS VALUATION.

The present owners swore in their statement to the assessors that the property was worth \$8,600.

Their offer of saile to the city was \$1,220,000.

So the value of the plant can be chosen from any one the reader sees fit.

To return to the history of the original owners

So the value of the plant can be chosen from any one the reader sees it.

To return to the history of the original owners of the plant.

The Annexation bill became a law with Senator Jacobs' amendment. Then began the deal to have it transferred to the city. But there were two elements to contend with in the transfer to the city. One was the opposition of the taxpayers, who were still thoroughly alive to the inquity of the scheme, the other was the rapacity of the scheme, the other was the rapacity of the scheme, the other was the rapacity of the syndicate in control of the affairs of the city.

To them it appeared in the guise of a new electrical light scheme—a new benausa to add to their wealth.

wealth.

An election was approaching and the water scandel became involved, and to avert the storm Mesars. Livingston and Rutan, who were running for Auditor and Comptroller respectively, pledged themselves not to buy the plant.

They were the majority of the Board authorized

MATOR WRITTER REFU-ES TO TOUGH IT.

When Mayor Whitney was approached on the subject he declined under any and all circumstances to touch it.

Then he

to touch it.

Then began a very pretty game of freeze out.

There was fime to play it well, because Mayor Chapin's first term of office as successor to Mayor Whitney was devoted to reform and to great schemes for the public benefit.

The members of the syndicate of despotism made up their minds to secure the water company for future operations.

Hatton, Jacobs and others of the original owners were to be squeezed out with the profits they had already obtained and seventy cents on the dollar for the stock.

already obtained and seventy cents on the dollar for the stock.

The game worked successfully, and this brings the story to the third chapter in its development, showing how the game was played, who held the cards, and how Mayor Chapin, the distinguished rising political leader of the day, was drawn in and badly damaged, to say the least—and this at the moment when the finger of destiny seemed to be pointing his way to the gubernatorial chair.

III.-THE FREEZE OUT.

IT WAS A SIMPLE BUT EFFECTIVE GAME TO GET RID OF THE ORIGINAL SCHEMERS. How did they freeze out the original owners?

In the most simple manner possible. The Water Works Company had a contract, the basis of which was that they should supply the people of the district in which they were located with pure and wholesome water.

Upon the fulfilment of that contract rested the life of the company. If they failed to deliver water to the people then the Attorney General could be called upon to begin

an action to annul the charter. The syndicate of despotism controlled the city works department, the opening of any street without the express con-

sent of the Commissioner of City Works.

The water company had a clear right under their charter to open any street necessary to lay pipe or to extend their mains.

nize this. Neither did they recognize the request for permission to extend pipe. When the employes of the water company attempted to open a street an officer would appear upon the scene and an arrest would follow, ending

in the landing of the workman in Justice Kenne' But there was one figure that always loomed up whenever there had been any hard squeezing going

It was that of Cyrus E. Staples, a broker in Montague street. Staples had carried through many little schemes

formed many neat pools, and had unloaded many securities in time of need or heightened their value through his figures when margins were

alled.

He was always meek, but persistent. He wanted by buy the water works. The syndicate had put he purchase of the stock and its sale to the city a his clever hands. So whenever the water supply company met with a rebuil from City Works commissioner John P. Adams, Staples made his alle.

calls.

He started in offering \$40 a share. He considered that quite a price to give for something that was really worthless. By and by he got up to \$70 a share, and there he stood. Either they must take

share, and there he stood. Either they must take that or nothing.

Mr. Hatton finally gave in.

Then there was a meeting at which it was agreed that John C. Jasobs should gather in all the stock and turn it over to Staples at the rate of \$70 a share, and as an extra inducement he was premised the nomination for Senator to succeed James F. Pierce in the Second Senatorial district.

THE MAIN FOR JACOBS.

It was remarked that the water job had lost him his position as Senator in the Fourth district, and as a compensation for his relinquishment of the control of the water company he received the assurance that he should be sent back to the Senate. But they wouldn't allow him to keep a single share of stock.

But they wouldn't allow him to keep a single share of stock.

In accordance with his agreement, Senator Jacobs called in the sock. Among those who delivered up in addition to himself were Samuel Hatton, County Treasurer Henry H. Adams, Peter Sutter, Dr. John K. Powell, ex-Justice Emil Schielein, ex-Highway Commissioner Philip L. Jardin, Andrew McLean, Edward S. Phelps, of Albany; ex-Assemblyman George H. Heury, of New York, and Clerks Comstock, Farquarharson and Dinsmore, who were in the employ of Hatton and Jacobs.

The Senator was able to call in all but ten shares. Of those he could find no trace, and they are now and will continue to be in the hands of the poople holding them, because they are opposed to the deal with the city.

Jackson and Auditor Rutan. Really they were not negotiations at all, but a series of cipherings delicately figured up to the highest mark possible.

HATCHED IN SECRET.

The willing Chapin, the "honest" Jackson and the rough Rutan got "de word," sat in secret and agreed to pay the price—\$750,000+\$500,000+\$504,000 accraing interest—\$1.614,000.

Mathematical Chapin had figured out that the public could stand the price paid for the stock if kept ignorant in the main of the bonds and interest. Facts were obscured, but the public for once caught on.

\$750,000+\$500,000+\$364,000+Chapin—the Governorship—What?

Some may say oblivion:

IV .- THE DEAL.

CARE TAKEN TO KEEP THE PUBLIC IGNOBANT UNTIL THE TIME TO PAY SHOULD COME.

Having secured control negotiations were immedistely opened with the city authorities, in a se

cret way, for the transfer of the property. The talk began in midsummer. It was agreed that it should go through, but it was deemed politic to wait until the November election was over However, it was talked of, and Staples and Charley Cooper, of electric light fame, frequently spoke of

it to intimate friends as a big thing that was cortain to go through and "pay big." But the public was kept in ignorance of the deal. They would be let in when the bill was to be paid. Immediately after election it was all arranged, and on December 20 a meeting of the director was called and the resolution was adopted author-

izing the sale to be made. The stockholders never met. An interesting question of law is whether the directors under the constitution had a right to make such a deal, and to sign away all rights of a stockholder without

BUT IT LEARED OUT. It was not until Desember 19 that the news of the deal leaked out. An enterprising newspaper man caught it, and then the fact came out that secret meetings had been held between the Mayor, Comptroller and Auditor and Staples, and the city authorities had agreed to pay for a comparatively worthless plant the enormous sum of \$1,250,000—a plant that the contractor said was built for \$125,000

plant that the contractor said was built for \$125,000—a plant that the contractor said was built for \$125,000 in paper. To this may be added the cost of about ten miles of pipe.

It is claimed by the men who own the water company that there are fifty miles of pipe. But all the pipe laid by Hutton and Jacobs was something less than twenty-five miles—fitten miles under the original contract and between six and ten miles under the second contract.

All the rest of the pipe is either one or two inch pipe put in by real estate men to supply water to houses they have built. Among them were Messrs. Rapelye, Linton, Plage, Hart, Molloy, Miller and the Brockin improvement Company.

Not a piece of pipe was laid by the men now owning the company excepting the pieces necassary to make the one or more connections which were made with the Brockins specially asystem just affer the Hutton-Jacoba crowd were frozen out.

One of these connections to me admitted because it was pointed out. The others, which it is claimed will be revealed later, have not been admitted.

The City Works Department found great trouble in romembering what it has now admitted.

Perhaps it will remember later that the water paid for by Brocking was running through the Twenty sixth ward to save the Long Island Water Supply Company the cost of coal.

Even Peter Sutter, one of the leaders of the movement that created the water job, was abashed by the nerve of his successors, and one day in the summer he said, as it is alleged, to Police Captain French.

"French, damn it, for depency's sake go to the water company and tell them to burn paper under

French:—
"French, damn it, for desency's sake go to the water company and tell them to burn paper under their smokestack, so that people will occasionally see a little smoke coming out of it."

This was the sort of a concern Mayor Chapin proposed to burn

see a little smoke coming out of it.

This was the sort of a concern Mayor Chapin proposed to buy.

The first day after the story got out Mayor Chapin said he considered the plant was in good condition and a good bargain had been made. Comptroller Jackson didn't care to talk about it and Mr. Rutan said he had left it all to the Mayor and Comptroller and didn't know much about it.

The next day Mr. Jackson gave out a statement, in which he admitted that the "formal proposition" was made October 17, and gave figures to show that the company had earned over \$15,000 profit the previous year.

He also gave the as the statement made covering the property, showing the claimed value was \$795,791, not including the bonds.

EXYEN TIMES THE REAL VALUE.

And this is about seven times the amount Contractor Freel fixed for the cost of the work, and as sworn to by him in a suit he brought against Bush to recover extras.

It didn't take the Mayor long to get through with the formalities when the news leaked out. On the 23d the contract was signed by the Mayor, the Auditor and the Comptroller for the city, and by Staples for the men back of him.

Then came the injunction restraining him from carrying out the deal. It was obtained by William Ziegler through his estorney, William J. Gaynor.

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It then came the injunction for the new back of him.

sons why the deal should not be carried out, and demonstrated that it would be far better in the public interest to allow inatters to rest as they were, inasmuch as the company's financial condition was such, according to its statement, that soon it would furnish water for fire purposes without charge, as the law provided, He also claimed that the law giving to the Long Island W ter Supply Company exclusive privileges was unconstitutional.

MR. ZIEGLER GETS AN INUNCTOR.

In addition he charged that the Brooklyn water system had been tapeed and that the city had been robbed of its water.

Is would be presumed that such a letter would have stopped the Mayor and his associates for at least a time, but it didn't.

They signed the contract despite it.

Then Mr. Ziegler resolved to try the efficacy of the contract and larger the facts before Invited

Then Mr. Ziegler resolved to try the efficacy of the courts, and laying the facts before Justice allen, of the Supreme Court, he obtained a tempo-

Cullen, of the Supreme Court, he obtained a temporary injunction.

The city officials thought they could squelch Mr. Ziegler, but they were mistaken, for Justice Bartlet, after hearing the argument, continued the injunction, and he dealt the Mayor and his associates a hard blow by saying in his opinion:

I think this complaint and the affidavits rea: In support thereof make out a prima facic case of a proposed expenditure which would be wasteful in the sense in which the term waste is used in the statute.

One fact demonstrated at the hearing before Justice Bartlett is the peculiar situation of the City Works Commissioner. He told Mr. Ziegler ho didn't knew of any connection between the two water systems and that there were no recerds in his office. His annual rejort for the year didn't say anything about his extreme solicitude for the protection of the new ward.

Neither did Chief Engineer Newins or Fire Commissioner Engineer Newins or Fire Commissioner Funds manual report for the pear didn't say anything about his extreme solicitude for the protection of the new ward.

say anything about his extreme solicitude for the protection of the new ward.

Neither did Chief langin er Nevins or Fire Commissioner lands mention the fact in the annual report of the Fire Department.

But since Mr. Ziegler has demonstrated there was a connection made a letter is suddenly discovered in which Mr. Nevins suggests the making of the connection, and a year and a half later, according to another document, a connection is made.

Strangely the connection is made just after Staples gets control of the stock.

RED BUGS IN IT.

Another fact worth mentioning is that the people of the Twenty sixth ward were getting pretty good water until the fact of the connection between the two systems leaked out.

Then there was a change and the water was found to be filled with little red bugs, a species of crustacea found in ditch water called cyclops. The specific name of the one in the Long Island Water Supply Company's water is Cuntio complus asimutes. Under a magnifying glass they look like lobsters.

They were found in the water prior to annexation.

So there is no doubt that the Long Island Water

tion.
So there is no doubt that the Long Island Water Supply Company was furnishing the aqueous fluid. But the people now wonder whether the gate was locked when they were getting the good water.
The facts involved in this matter will be tried before a jury. The city authorities have appealed from Justice Bartletts decision, but it is more than likely that before the appeal is reached there will be a verdict by a jury.

WHAT THE GANG MUST ANSWED.

likely that before the appeal is reached there will be a verdict by a jury.

WHAT THE GAM: MUST ANSWER.

The facts set forth is the amended complaint which the city authorities will have to controvert, briefly stated, are these.—

That the defendant efficials, knowing the electors of the city condemned the method of acquiring the water omenany provided by the ameration law did not provided and cellude together with the president secretion easily most officers of the defendant company and also with persons officers of the defendant company and also with persons excit the purchase of the officers of the company.

That this was done without giving say one who ebjected an opportunity to be heard.

That the city has not the right to purchase nor the directors it sell under the laws of the State.

That the statements made to the city officials concerning the value of the property.

That the statements made to the city officials concerning the value of the water company and the amount of pine it had laid were false and misleading.

That the water supplied during the past year was stolen from the city of Brooklyn, and the receipts that only officials would not negetiate-for the purchase of the only officials would not negetiate-for the purchase of the company, although its stock and its heads were below par until Staples had secured control of them.

That while they know it is a waste of public money.

BANISHING INSOMNIA SHE SLEEPS IN DEATH.

Miss Helen Potts Found by Her Roommates in Miss Day's Boarding School, West Fortieth Street, Dying from Morphine Poisoning.

PHYSICIANS' EFFORTS FUTILE.

She Had Been Taking Capsules Put up from a Prescription Given Her by Her Friend, Carlyle W. Harris, a Medical Student.

HER PARENTS GRIEF STRICKEN

Miss Helen Potts, the twenty-year-old daughter of George H. Potts, a wealthy railroad contractor who has an office at No. 40 Wall street and lives at Asbury Park, died early yesterday morning at the fashionable Comstock boarding school, No. 32 West Fortieth street, from the effects of poison.

plained mistake she took an overdose of morphine. She was discovered in the last stages of coma by her three roommates late Saturday night, and physicians were summoned who applied every remedy in their power to save the young woman's life. heir efforts proved futile and the young woman died at eleven o'clock yesterday morning.

There is no doubt of the cause of death. All symptoms were those of narcotic poisoning, and the only known means by which she could have obtained the drug was through a prescription furnished her about ten days ago by Carlyle W. Harris, an under graduate medical student.

He is attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons on West Fifty-ninth street. He knew Miss Potts, and on January 19 she complained to him for being a sufferer from insomnia. Harris Miss Potts accepted the offer.

THE PRESCRIPTION. The day following the student had a prescription compounded at McIntyre & Sons' pharmacy, at Fifty-sixth street and Sixth avenue.

This prescription, as shown yesterday, was as follows:-

Quin Sulph. 25 gr.
Morph Sulph. 1 gr.
Six cansules. (Signed) CARLYLE W. HARRIS.
Medical Student

He kept two of the capsules, and on January 20 gave the remaining four to Miss Potts, telling her to take one each night on retiring. On the 20th she took one of the capsules. It made her head ache and she did not take another for several days. She took what is supposed to have been the remaining one Saturday night, and it caused her Miss Potts has been attending the school about eight months. She was placed there by her mother

ing society. She was very vivacious, a brilliant conversationalist and possessed unusual musical talent. She became very popular with the other fifteen girl boarders there and her teachers. Her mother, who resides in Asbury Park, called frequently and took Miss Helen out shopping, driving or to make calls. THE STUDENT A PRIEND. Miss Potts had another frequent visitor-Carlyle W. Harris, a young student who had made the acquaintance of the family several years ago. He oc-

casionally went out with Mrs. Potts and Miss Helen

when the former visited the city. He lives at No.

28 East Seventeenth street with his grandfather, He called at the school on nearly every reception day. They were intimate friends, Harris says, nothing more.

plied:—
"Yes; if you desire it I can give you a prescription that will cure your trouble."
She accepted, and the day following the student appeared with the capsules. In the atternoon he left for Old Point Comfort, Va., where he remained two days.

During his absence Miss Potts wrote him a letter, in which she said:—

"A HEADACHE EVERY MORNING."
"Your medicine has given me a headache every morning. I am afraid you are a poor physician, and if your medicine does not have a better effect I shall get another."

and if your medicine does not have a better effect I shall get another."

Harris arrived home Wednesday. He saw the girl and advised her to continue the use of the pills. She had several remaining, and on his advice she took another.

Mrs. Potts came down Saturday and her daughter, with Harris, visited friends in Brocklyn. That was the last time she saw her daughter alive. They returned to the school about six o'clock and Mrs. Potts left for home. Harris left before her.

Miss Potts spent some time in playing a piano, and about an hour in conversation with Miss Road, a teacher.

"She was in excellent health and spirits while talking to me," said Miss Reed, "and planned to make a visit home shortly. She said something about insomula at the time, but I laughingly told ber she would soon recover. I thought nothing of it at the time.

Miss Potts retired early. She evidently took a does of morphius or medicine containing and

Miss Potts retired early. She evidently took a dose of morphine or medicine containing morphine, for she fell into a heavy sleap which lasted until half-past ten. At that hour Misses Victoria Smith, Anna Lewis and Catherine Yates, roommates of the unfertunate girl, came home from a

Their noise and chatter awake Miss Potts. She was stupid and drowsy.
"I have taken another dose of Mr. Harris' medicine," said she, "and have had a most delightful

dream."
Their apartment consists of two handsomely furnished rooms on the third floor, rear, which are connected by folding doors. They are decorated with a boarding school girl's taste. The teachers

connected by folding doors. They are decorated with a boarding school girl's taste. The teachers and Miss Ludia Day, the proprietress, occupy apartments on the floorabove.

When the young women attempted to engage Miss Potts in conversation relating to the concert she failed to respond and fell askers, Miss Tates shook her, but Miss Potts remained in a stupid state. They then retired, leaving her asleep. Half an hour inter the girl began to breathe so laboriously and with such loadness that the other girls became alarmed. They called Miss Day and Sweral of the teachers, who hitried into the room and tried to rouse the girl. She had fallen into a coma, however, and all their efforts falled to restore the smallest sign of consciousness.

Miss Day hurried out and called in Drs. E. P. Fowler and Baner, of No. 38 West Fortieth street, and Dr. Kerr, of No. 47 West Fiftieth street.

THOUGHT SHE HAD RECOVERED.

The physicians found Miss Potts in the last stages of morphine poisoning when they arrived. The pupils of her eyes had contracted until they were no larger than as pin point, and her respirations were but one every two minutes.

The physicians had been called too late to employ a stomach pump, and were compelled to resort to other means. Frequent injections of black coffee were given and a powerful battery was brought into use. They worked unremitingly until nearly three A. M., when Miss Potts appeared to be recovering. Her pulse became normal and she opened her eyes. All attempts to make her speak, however, were unavailing.

The doctors concluded that she would recover and returned to their homes, leaving the girl in Miss Day's care.

"She continued to improve," said the latter, "until about half an hour after the physicians had left. Then a relages est in."

The doctors were hurriedly recalled to the

"until about half an hour after the physicians had left. Then a relapse set in."

The doctors were hurriedly recalled to the young woman's bedside at four o'clock by one of the servants, who said that Miss Potts was dying. She was right. When Dr. Fowler arrived he found the young woman lower than when he had been first summoned. The battery was again employed and artificial respiration kept up until eleven o'clock this morning. Miss Potts sank steadfly, however, and expired at that hour.

Harris, who had been summoned, was nearly frantic with grief. He is only twenty-one years of age and will be graduated with the class of 1891. He is considered a bright student and is or irreproachable character.

"I had no idea that such an accident could be

student to prescribe for a person or to practise without a licence the doctors yesterday acknowledged that young students frequently furnished friends with medicine. This estement was substantiated by the fact of the case with which Harris had the preceding of the case with which Harris had the neceription filed at McIntyre's, despite the fact that he had signed it "Lasiye W. Harris, student."

At the pharmacy I was informed that Mr. McIntyre had left the city several days ago and was in the country. The clerk in charge refused to disclose the name of the person who compounded the pills, but he naturally emphatically dealed that any mistake had been made in it. The polions were kept in a locked closet, and when they were called for two clerks were at hand to witness the weighing process.

The only possible irregularity that could have happened at the store is that the pills may have been improperly mixed and the last one contained most of the morphine while the others were all quinine. Dr. Fowler and his assistants believe this was the case,

HER HEART PROBABLY APPECTED.

Corner Schultze, accompanied by Deputy Corner Weston, visited the house last night and viewed the body. They took the depositions of all concerned and gave a permit for the removal of the girl's body to her home in Asbury Park to day, "Her death was due to morphine poisoning," said the Coroner. "And from testimony furnished I believe that the girl's heart was slightly affected. Ske appeared to have been in a westened state, and under such circumstances a very small dose of morphine would prove fatal."

Mr. Harris gave the Coroner the two pills he had retained in his possession, and they will be analyzed for the purpose of discovering the quantities. "It is impossible for me to say who is to blame at present," said Deputy Coroner Weston. "Of tourse it was wrong for Harris to furnish medicine to a person, yet it is customary among the medical students to do it."

The young girl was a general favorite among her associates and teachers. Her bright

Students to do it."

The young girl was a general favorite among her associates and teachers. Her brightness and loving disposition had made her many warm friends. Last night nearly every scholar had been so shocked by her untimely death that they were confined to their rooms with either grief or nervous prostration.

shocked by her untimery death that they were some fined to their rooms with either grief or nervous prostration.

Mrs. Potts, who had been notified by telegraph, arrived at the school from Asbury Park last night. She was greatly overcome by grief. Mr. George H. Potts, her father, who is travelling in the South, has also been notified, and is on his way home.

SHE PROBABLY USED MORPHINE REFORM.

Mr. Potts has lived for several years in a handsome vills on the Ocean Grove bank of Weeley Lake, N. J. Helen was the pot of the family, and was greatly liked by her schoolmstes when attending the Asbury Park High School, where she was graduated in 1888. He has but one other child, George H. Potts, Jr., ten years old.

Helen was a nice of Dr. Trevatow, of Scranton, Pa. She visited him last year and was very ill there. Upon her return she told her parents that her uncle had prescribed morphine pills to relieve her severe headaches. It is thought she has used morphine pills ince for a like purpose.

CHINATOWN'S IMPORTED MAYOR.

WONG CAME FROM SAN FRANCIC . ELECTED THURSDAY, INAUGUBATED SATURDAY,

He who was Wong Win Tau, secretary of the Chinese Six Companies in San Francisco, has become Wong Fooch Ting (yellow, comfortable and clear), Mayor of Chinatown, in New York, and of so exalted a dignity that he, of all the Chinese men in this great city, besides the Consul, may enter into the serene and transparent presence of a mandarin of the yellow button.

"Ya Cling hoop la!" This is what comes of electing a new Mayor. All Mott street said it vesterday, and when it is translated it means that Mr. Wong Fooch Ting is a parti-

colored dragon with a diversified tail. Wong was invited to come here about three weeks ago by the local Chinese merchants. Joe Shing Poen, the Mayor at that time, had aroused Shing Poen, the Mayor at that time, had aroused the indignation of the community in some way. So Wong was elected on January 29, and early Saturday afternoon a coach stopped before the door of his home at No. 5 Mott street, and receiving him drove with immense dignity over to No. 16 Mott street, the Chung Wa Gong Shau, as the temple and Mayor's office is eupheniously called. There every lamp and lantern, candle and joss stick was lighted, and the twenty-four great merchauts of Chinatown sat in a row around the walls. Jos Shing Poen, when Wong Fooch Ting entered, came forward to meet him and made a huge saham, to which the new man responded with the most elegant obeisance known in all San Francisco. to receive a finishing course preparatory to enter-

higg salaam, to which the new man responded with the most elegant obeliance known in all San Francisco.

Then the outgoing Mayor and the new one went to the foot of the altar, and taking each a great perfumed candle in his hand knelt before the Almighty Joss and declared that they respectively had done and would do all in their power to make the Empire of the Yellow Dragon grow greator.

This coromonial over Woug was Mayor, and the twenty four merchants salaamed and congratulated him and gave him sweetmeats and told him that when there was a vacancy in the Department of Public Works or Street Cleaning they had a good fellow who they knew would be of value to him at the next election. Then a visit was made to the Chinese Consul and Wong spent the evening in visiting his new fellow citizens.

Wong is a graduate of the College of San Taui, and though Wong Win Tau is his family name, now that he is Mayor he can be known only by his official name, that of Wong Fooch Ting.

Among others Harris paid a visit to the school January 19. During a conversation Miss Potts complained of insomnia, and in a bautering tone inquired if Harris could not relieve her. He repulsed:

THE CHINESE GAME GOING ON QUIETLY IN MOTT

STREET YESTERDAY. Sunday has always been a great day for fan tan Since the HERALD's publication of the fact that the redoubtable Tom Lee had been unable to make friends with the powers that are now in command

upon as a crucial day.

The Chinese citizens, from the newly installed Mayor, Wong Wing Tou, down to the most recently arrived laundryman, assembled on the street early in the morning to discuss the chances for the usual fan tan game. Fan-tan Tong, or Chinese gamblers' association, that gladdened the hearts of the assembled multitude. It was to the effect that, though Tom Loc

of the Mott street district Sunday has been looked

had been unable to secure protection, the seduc-

had been unable to secure protection, the seductive game would be conducted as usual in the fautan deha, but that great caution must be observed—even greater caution than usual.

RAILED WITH DELIGIES.

The anxious throng naised the information with delight. They fairly hugged each other in their enthusiasm, and chattered like mappies as they announced the news to each new arrival from Brooklyn, upper New York, New Jersey and the outlying towns.

Since Tom Lee, the Chinese deputy cheriff, failed in securing the protection for the gamblers that he premised and made no accounting of the \$1,990 intrusted to his charge to effect that result, the Fan-tan Tong, I was told, had become fortious. They say that Lee has acted in bad faith with them. Lee has not been seen in Mott street since he so frightened the gamblers by saying that Captain Brooks, of the Elizabeth street police station, was a "bad fellee."

TIN ON THE SLY.

Brooks, of the Elizabeth street police station, was a "bad felles."

HEN ON THE SLY.

He remained at his bome in Morrisania and gave out that he was sick. The Fan-tan Tong, sent a trusted messenger to him. The emissary taxed Lee with dupiloity. Then he explained how trade was languishing in Mott street.

Lee rejented at hearing the tale of wes. He was sorry at learning of his countrymen's distress and decided to raise the embargo. So he informed the messenger that the fau tan games might be run as usual on Sunday if the gamblers exercised the greatest procautions. These were that spies should be placed slong Pell and Mott streets, the main arteries of trade in Chinatown, and that each would-be fan tan player should be given a passaword to gain entrance to the gambling hells. These injunctions were observed to the laster, and those chinese who wanted to play resterday had little difficulty in obtaining an opportunity.

The gamblers of Mott street are much frightened at the publicity that has recently been given in the Hanalo to their gambling games. They attribute the embargo of the past week entirely to the infinence of the paper, which they say has terrorized various officials who have been in the habit of receiving hush money and levying blackmail on the game.

ALL, Faist says LEE.

ceiving hush money sud levying blackmail on the game.

AIL, FAIST SAYS LEE.

Tom Lee said yesterday to a friend that the statement that he had attempted to make the acquaintance of Police Captain Brooks was utterly faise.

"I never had SI,500 to use for the benefit of the Fan-tan Tong," he said. "I never have met Captain Brooks, nor conversed with him in relation to fan tan. The same is true of Captain McCullagh. I have no interest or connection with the gamblers except to suppress them. All the reports to the contrary are malicious."

Captain Brooks was not in the Elizabeth street station house when I called yesterday afternoon. He was out the sergeant said, acquainting himself with his new precinct. The captain had a special detective watching the Mott street gamblers yesterday. The sergeant said the Chinese gamblers yesterday. The sergeant said the Chinese gamblers were difficult people to get evidence against, but if it were a possible thing to do so the captain would rout the gamblers. He had so expressed himself, and he was a man of his word.

HIS FIGHLING DOG STOLEN.

Mr. Abbot Wright, a teacher, of No. 411 West Forty-eighth street, is the owner of a buil terrier

reschable character.

"I had no idea that such an accident could be possible," said he yesterday, "and I would rather have lost my own life than have this happen. There exits in his has been some mistake in the making up of the prescription. How else it could have happened I do not know."

Although the practice is considered sliegal for a